BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLYRECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT JUN 30 AM 10: 09 CERTIFICATION REPORT

POPLAR SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT PWS ID # 0640012



The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please	ase Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence	Keport					
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water	bill, or other)					
П	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other						
	Date customers were informed: 6/25/09						
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:						
	Date mailed/distributed:						
☑	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR and proof of published of Newspaper: Simpson County News Date Published: 4135 09	iblication)					
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)						
	Date posted:						
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www:						
<u>CERTI</u>	RTIFICATION:						
form and the wate of Public	eby certify that a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true vater quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi ablic Water Supply Witte (President, Mayer, Owner, etc.)	ne and correct and is consistent with State Department of Health, Bureau					
This Co	Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was completed by MS Cross Connection, LLO above Public Water System and is certified only to be as true & correct as the information of the contract of the c	C with information provided by ation provided.					
Signature	busan Bourt 6-15-0	9					

Mail completed form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply ~ P O Box 1700 ~ Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY Poplar Springs Water District 2009 JUN 30 AM 10: 09 PWS ID # 0640012 June, 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of two wells that draw from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information has been received by our office and will be made available for review upon request.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Jolly at 601-847-1113. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at the PriortyOne Bank at 7:30 am.

Poplar Springs Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Poplar Springs Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	N	2006*	0.1	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
13. Chromium	N	2006*	5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits		
14. Copper	N		0.3	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
17. Lead	N		2	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Volatile Orga	Volatile Organic Contaminants									
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007*	2.71	None	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products										
Chlorine (as Cl2)	N	Jan - Dec 2008	.058 to 0.75	None	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes		

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Poplar Springs Water Disrtict PWS#:0640012 • June 2009

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TEST RESULTS Contaminant Violation Date Level Range of Detects or Unit MCLG MCL Likely Source of Contamination Collected Detected # of Samples Exceeding Measurement MCL/ACL Inorganic Contaminants 10. Barium 2006* 0.1 No Range ppm Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits 13. Chromium N 2006* No Range ppb 100 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits 14. Copper N 0.3 None ppm 1.3 AL=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives 17. Lead N 2 None ppb AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, crosion of natural deposits Volatile Organic Contaminants 73. TTHM 2007* None ppb 0 By-product of drinking water [Total chlorination trihalomethanes] Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products Chlorine (as Cl2) Jan - Dec .058 to None ppm Water additive used to control 0.75 microbes

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

COUNT	Y OF SIMPS	ON		
Personally	appeared be	efore me, th	ne undersigne	d Notary
Public, in	n and for t	he County	and State	aforesaid
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copy of w	hich is hereto	attached,	has been mad	le in said
paper	1	times, as foll	lows:	
In Vol. /	37_ No3	Date 2	day of	<u>~2</u> 009.
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THIS IS NOT A STATEMENT